The Bedford Gazette.

BY MEYERS & MENGEL. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 15, 1865. VOL. 61.—WHOLE No. 5,327.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is published every Friday morning by MEYERS & MENGEL, at $2.00 per annum, *if paid strictly in advance*; $2.50 if paid within six months; $3.00 if not paid within six months. *All subscription accounts MUST be settled annually.* No paper will be sent out of the State unless paid for IN ADVANCE, and all such subscriptions will invariably be discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they are paid.

All ADVERTISEMENTS for a less term than three months TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations; communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of marriages and deaths exceeding five lines, *ten cents* per line. Editorial notices fifteen cents per line.

All legal Notices of every kind, and Orphans' Court and Judicial Sales, are required by law to be published in both papers published in this place.

☞ All advertising due after first insertion.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

	3 months.	6 months.	1 year.
*One square	$ 4 50	$ 6 00	$10 00
Two squares	6 00	9 00	16 00
Three squares	8 00	12 00	20 00
Quarter column	14 00	20 00	35 00
Half column	18 00	25 00	45 00
One column	30 00	45 00	80 00

*One square to occupy one inch of space.

JOB PRINTING, of every kind, done with neatness and dispatch. THE GAZETTE OFFICE has just been refitted with a Power Press and new types and everything in the Printing line can be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.—TERMS CASH.

☞ All letters should be addressed to

MEYERS & MENGEL,
Publishers.

Attorneys at Law.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 900 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.

Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully offers his prosessional services to the public.

Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

Jan. 22, 1864.

F. M. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.

May 13, 1864.

JOHN T. KEAGY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King.

March 31, 1865.

Physicians and Dentists.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.

Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS, BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and* DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, BEDFORD, PA.,

DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.

WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

Oct. 20, 1865-

H. F. IRVINE, ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA., Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.

Oct 20, 1865,

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest notice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S FIRST ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

To express gratitude to God, in the name of the people, for the preservation of the United States, is my first duty in addressing you. Our thoughts next revert to the death of the President by an act of parricidal treason.—The grief of the nation is still fresh; it finds some solace in the consideration that he lived to enjoy the highest proof of its confidence by entering on the renewed term of the Chief Magistracy to which he had been elected; that he brought the civil war substantially to a close; that his loss was deplored in all parts of the Union, and that foreign nations have rendered justice to his memory. His removal cast upon me a heavier weight of cares than ever devolved upon any one of his predecessors.

To fulfil my trust I need the support and confidence of all who are associated with me in the various departments of Government, and the support and confidence of the people. There is but one way in which I can hope to gain their necessary aid; it is, to state with frankness the principles which guide my conduct, and their application to the present state of affairs, well aware that the efficiency of my labors will, in a great measure, depend upon your and their undivided approbation.

The Union of the United States of America was intended by its authors to last as long as the States themselves shall last. "The Union shall be perpetual," are the words of the Confederation. "To form a more perfect Union," by an ordinance of the people of the United States, is the declared purpose of the Constitution. The hand of Divine Providence was never more plainly visible in the affairs of men than in the framing and the adopting of that instrument. It is, beyond comparison, the greatest event in American history; and indeed is it not, of all events in modern times, the most pregnant with consequences for every part of the earth?

The members of the convention which prepared it brought to their work the experience of the confederation, of their several States, and of other republican governments, old and new; but they needed and obtained a wisdom superior to experience. And when for its validity it required the approval of a people that occupied a large part of a continent, and acted separately in many distinct conventions, what is more wonderful than that, after long contention and earnest discussion, all feelings and all opinions were ultimately drawn in one way to its support.

The Constitution to which life was thus imparted contains within itself ample resources for its own preservation. It has power to enforce the laws, punish treason, and ensure domestic tranquillity. In case of usurpation of the government of a State by one man, or an oligarchy, it becomes a duty of the United States to make good the guarantee to that State of a republican form of government, and so to maintain the homogeneousness of all. Does the lapse of time reveal defects? A simple mode of amendment is provided in the Constitution itself, so that its conditions can always be made to conform to the requirements of advancing civilization.

No room is allowed even for the thought of a possibility of its coming to an end. And these powers of self-preservation have always been asserted in their complete integrity by every patriotic Chief Magistrate—by Jefferson and Jackson, not less than by Washington and Madison. The parting advice of the Father of his country, while yet President, to the people of the United States, was that "the free Constitution, which was the work of their hands, might be sacredly maintained," and the inaugural words of President Jefferson held up "the preservation of the General Government, in its constitutional vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." The Constitution is the work of "the people of the United States," and it should be as indestructible as the people.

It is not strange that the framers of the Constitution, which had no model in the past, should not have fully comprehended the excellence of their own work. Fresh from a struggle against arbitrary power, many patriots suffered from harassing fears of an absorption of the State governments by the General Government, and many from a dread that the States would break away from their orbits. But the very greatness of our country should allay the apprehension of encroachments by the General Government. The subjects that come unquestionably within its jurisdiction are so numerous, that it must ever naturally refuse to be embarrassed by questions that lie beyond it. Were it otherwise, the Executive would sink beneath the burden; the channels of justice would be choked; legislation would be obstructed by excess; so that there is a greater temptation to exercise some of the functions of the General Government through the States than to trespass on their rightful sphere. "The absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority" was, at the beginning of the century, enforced by Jefferson "as the vital principle of republics," and the events of the last four years have established, we will hope forever, that there lies no appeal to force.

The maintenance of the Union brings with it the support of "the State governments in all their rights;" but it is not one of the rights of any State Government to renounce its own place in the Union, or to nullify the laws of the Union. The largest liberty is to be maintained in the discussion of the acts of the Federal Government; but there is no appeal from its laws, except to the various branches of that Government itself, or to the people, who grant to the members of the Legislative and of the Executive Departments no tenure but a limited one, and in that manner always retain the powers of redress.

"The sovereignty of the States" is the language of the Confederacy, and not the language of the Constitution. The latter contains the emphatic words: "The Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Certainly the Government of the United States is a limited Government; and so is every State Government a limited Government. With us, this idea of limitation spreads through every form of administration, General, State and municipal, and rests on the great distinguishing principle of the recognition of the rights of man. The ancient republics absorbed the individual in the State, prescribed in his religion, and controlled his activity. The American system rests on the assertion of the equal right of every man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; to freedom of conscience, to the culture and exercise of all his faculties. As a consequence, the State Government is limited as to the General Government in the interest of the Union, as to the individual citizen in the interest of freedom.

States, with proper limitations of power, are essential to the existence of the Constitution of the United States. At the very commencement, when we assumed a place among the powers of the earth, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by States; so also were the Articles of Confederation; and when "the people of the United States" ordained and established the Constitution, it was the assent of the States, one by one, which gave it vitality. In the event, too, of any amendment to the Constitution, the proposition of Congress needs the confirmation of States.

Without States, one great branch of the legislative government would be wanting. And if we look beyond the letter of the Constitution to the character of our country, its capacity for comprehending within its jurisdiction a vast continental empire is due to the system of States. The best security for the perpetual existence of the States is the "supreme authority" of the Constitution of the United States. The perpetuity of the Constitution brings with it the perpetuity of the States; their mutual relation makes us what we are, and in our political system their connection is indissoluble. The whole cannot exist without the parts, nor the parts without the whole. So long as the Constitution of the United States endures, the States will endure; the destruction of the one is the destruction of the other; the preservation of the one is the preservation of the other.

I have thus explained my views of the mutual relations of the Constitution and the States, because they unfold the principles upon which I have sought to solve the momentous questions and overcome the appalling difficulties that met me at the very commencement of my administration. It has been my steadfast object to escape from the sway of momentary passions and to derive a healing policy from the fundamental and unchanging principles of the Constitution.

I found the States suffering from the effects of a civil war. Resistance to the General Government appeared to have exhausted itself. The United States had recovered possession of their forts and arsenals; and their armies were in the occupation of every State which had attempted to secede. Whether the territory within the limit of those States should be held as conquered territory, under military authority emanating from the President as the head of the army, was the first question that presented itself for decision. Now, military governments, established or an indefinite period, would have offered no security for the early suppression of discontent; would have divided the people into the vanquishers and the vanquished; and would have envenomed hatred, rather than restored affection.—Once established, no precise limit to their continuance was conceivable.—They would have occasioned an incalculable and exhausting expense. Peaceful emigration to and from that portion of the country is one of the best means that can be thought of for the restoration of harmony and that emigration would have been prevented; for what emigrant from abroad, what industrious citizen at home, would place himself willingly under military rule?

The chief persons who would have followed in the train of the army would have been dependent on the General Government, or men who expected profit from the miseries of their erring fellow-citizens. The powers of patronage and rule which would have been exercised under the President over a vast and populous, and naturally wealthy region, are greater than, unless under extreme necessity, I should be willing to entrust to any one man; they are such as, for myself, I could never, unless on occasions of great emergency, consent to exercise. The wilful use of such powers, if continued through a period of years, would have endangered the purity of the general administration and the liberties of the States which remained loyal.

Besides, the policy of military rule over a conquered territory would have implied that the States whose inhabitants may have taken part in the rebellion had, by the act of those inhabitants, ceased to exist. But the true theory is, that all pretended acts of secession were, from the beginning, null and void. The States cannot commit treason, nor screen the individual citizens who may have committed treason, any more than they can make valid treaties or engage in lawful commerce with any foreign power. The States attempting to secede placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, but not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed.

But if any State neglects or refuses to perform its offices, there is the more need that the General Government should maintain all its authority, and, as soon as practicable, resume the exercise of all its functions. On this principle I have acted, and have gradually and quietly, and by almost imperceptible steps sought to restore the rightful energy of the General Government and of the States. To that end, Provisional Governors have been appointed for the States, Conventions called, Governors elected, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States.

At the same time, the Courts of the United States, as far as could be done, have been re-opened, so that the laws of the United States may be enforced through their agency. The blockade has been removed and the custom houses re-established in ports of entry, so that the revenue of the United States may be collected. The Post Office Department renews its ceaseless activity, and the General Government is thereby enabled to communicate promptly with its officers and agents. The courts bring security to persons and property; the opening of the ports invites the restoration of industry and commerce; the post office renews the facilities of social intercourse and of business.

And is it not happy for us all, that the restoration of each one of these functions of the General Government brings with it a blessing to the States over which they are extended? Is it not a sure promise of harmony and renewed attachment to the Union that, after all that has happened, the return of the General Government is known only as a beneficence?

I know very well that this policy is attended with some risk; that for its success it requires at least the acquiescence of the States which it concerns; that it implies an invitation to those States, by renewing their allegiance to the United States, to resume their functions as States of the Union. But it is a risk that must be taken; in the choice of difficulties it is the smallest risk; and to diminish, and, if possible, to remove all danger, I have felt it incumbent on me to assert one other power of the General Government—the power of pardon.

As no State can throw a defence over the crime of treason, the power of pardon is exclusively vested in the Executive Government of the United States. In exercising that power, I have taken every precaution to connect it with the clearest recognition of the binding force of the laws of the United States, and an unqualified acknowledgment of the great social change of condition in regard to slavery which has grown out of the war.

The next step which I have taken to restore the constitutional relations of the States has been an invitation to them to participate in the high office of amending the Constitution. Every patriot must wish for a general amnesty at the earliest epoch consistent with public safety. For this great end there is need of a concurrence of all opinions, and the spirit of mutual conciliation. All parties in the late terrible conflict must work together in harmony.

It is not too much to ask, in the name of the whole people, that, on the one side, the plan of restoration shall proceed in conformity with a willingness to cast the disorders of the past into oblivion; and that, on the other, the evidence of sincerity in the future maintenance of the Union shall be put beyond any doubt by the ratification of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the abolition of slavery forever within the limits of our country. So long as the adoption of this amendment is delayed, so long will doubt, and jealousy, and uncertainty prevail. This is the measure which will efface the sad memory of the past; this is the measure which will most certainly call population, and capital, and security to those parts of the Union that need them most.

Indeed, it is not too much to ask of the States which are now resuming their places in the family of the Union, to give this pledge of perpetual loyalty and peace. Until it is done, the past, however much we may desire it, will not be forgotten. The adoption of the amendment reunites us beyond all power of disruption. It heals the wound teat is still imperfectly closed; it removes slavery, the element which has so long perplexed and divided the country; it makes of us once more a united people, renewed and strengthened, bound more than ever to mutual affection and support.

The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration. Here it is for you, fellow-citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, each of you for yourselves, of the elections, returns and qualifications of your own members.

The full assertion of the powers of the General Government requires the holding of Circuit Courts of the United States within the districts where their authority has been interrupted. In the present posture of our public affairs, strong objections have been urged to holding those courts in any of the States where the rebellion has existed; and it was ascertained by inquiry, that the Circuit Court of the United States would not be held within the District of Virginia during the autumn or early winter, nor until Congress should have "an opportunity to consider and act on the whole subject."

To your deliberations the restoration of this branch of the civil authority of the United States is therefore necessarily referred, with the hope that early provision will be made for the resumption of all its functions. It is manifest that treason, most flagrant in character, has been committed. Persons who are charged with its commission should have fair and impartial trial in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be fully vindicated; the truth clearly established and affirmed that treason is a crime, that traitors should be punished and the offence made infamous; and, at the same time, that the question may be judicially settled, finally and forever, that no State of its own will has the right to renounce its place in the Union.

The relations of the General Government towards the four millions of inhabitants whom the war has called into freedom, have engaged my most serious consideration. On the propriety of attempting to make the freedmen electors by the proclamation of the Executive, I took for my counsel the constitution itself, the interpretations of that instrument by its authors and their contemporaries, and recent legislation by Congress. When, at the first movement towards independence, the Congress of the United States instructed the several States to institute governments of their own, they left each State to decide for itself the conditions for the enjoyment of the elective franchise. During the period of the Confederacy, there continued to exista very great diversity in the qualifications of electors in the several States; and even within a State a distinction of qualifications prevailed with regard to the officers who were to be chosen. The Constitution of the United States recognizes these diversities when it enjoins that, in the choice of members of the House of Representatives of the United States, "the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." After the formation of the Constitution, it remained, as before, the uniform usage for each State to enlarge the body of its electors; according to its own judgment; and, under this system, one State after another has proceeded to increase the number of its electors, until now universal suffrage, or something very near it, is the general rule.

So fixed was this reservation of power in the habits of the people, and so unquestioned has been the interpretation of the Constitution, that during the civil war the late President never harbored the purpose—certainly never avowed the purpose—of disregarding it; and in the acts of Congress, during that period, nothing can be found which, during the continuance of hostilities, much less after their close, would have sanctioned any departure by the Executive from a policy which has so uniformly obtained. Moreover, a concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle, and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted.

On the other hand, every danger of conflict is avoided when the settlement of the question is referred to the several States.—They can, each for itself, decide on the measure, and whether it is to be adopted at once and absolutely, or introduced gradually and with conditions. In my judgment, the freedmen, if they show patience and manly virtues, will sooner obtain a participation in the elective franchise through the States than through the General Government, even if it had power to intervene.—When the tumult of emotions that have been raised by the suddenness of the social change shall have subsided, it may prove that they will receive the kindliest usage from some of those on whom they have heretofore most closely depended.

But while I have no doubt that now, after the close of the war, it is not competent for the General Government to extend the elective franchise in the several States, it is equally clear that good faith requires the security of the freedmen in their liberty and their property, their right to labor, and their right to claim the just return of their labor.

I cannot too strongly urge a dispassionate treatment of this subject, which should be carefully kept aloof from all party strife.—We must equally avoid hasty assumptions of any natural impossibility for the two races to live side by side, in a state of mutual benefit and good will. The experiment involves us in no inconsistency; let us, then, go on and make that experiment in good faith, and not be too easily disheartened.—The country is in need of labor, and the freedmen are in need of employment, culture and protection, while their right of voluntary migration and expatriation is not to be questioned, I would not advise their forced removal and colonization. Let us rather encourage them to honorable and useful industry, where it may be beneficial to themselves and to the country; and, instead of hasty anticapations of the certainty of failure, let there be nothing wanting to the fair trial of the experiment. The change in their condition is the substitution of labor by contract for the status of slavery. The freedman cannot fairly be accused of unwillingness to work, so long as a doubt remains about his freedom of choice in his pursuits, and the certainty of his recovering his stipulated wages. In this the interests of employer and the employed coincide.—The employer desires in his workmen spirit and alacrity, and these can be permanently secured in no other way. And if the one ought to be able to enforce the contract, so ought the other. The public interest will be best promoted, if the several States will provide adequate protection and remedies for the freedmen. Until this is in some way accomplished, there is no chance for the advantageous use of their labor; and the blame of ill-success will not rest on them.

I know that sincere philanthropy is earnest for the immediate realization of its remotest aims; but time is always an element in reform. It is one of the greatest acts on record to have brought four millions of people into freedom.

The career of free industry must be fairly opened to them; and then their future prosperity and condition must, after all, rest mainly on themselves. If they fail, and so perish away, let us be careful that the failure shall not be attributable to any denial of justice. In all that relates to the destiny of the freedman, we need not be too anxious to read the future; many incidents which, from a speculative point of view, might raise alarm, will quietly settle themselves.

Now that slavery is at an end or near its end, the greatness of its evil, in the point of view of public economy, becomes more and more apparent. Slavery was essentially a monopoly of labor, and as such locked the States where it prevailed against the incoming of free industry. Where labor was the property of the capitalist, the white man was excluded from employment, or had but the second best chance of finding it; and the foreign emigrant turned away from the region where his condition would be so precarious. With the destruction of the monopoly, free labor will hasten from all parts of the civilized world to assist in developing various and immeasurable resources which have hitherto lain dormant. The eight or nine States nearest the Gulf of Mexico have a soil of exuberant fertility, a climate friendly to long life, and can sustain a denser population than is found as yet in any part of our country. And the future influx of population to them will be mainly from the North, or from the most cultivated nations in Europe. From the sufferings that have attended them during our late struggle, let us look away to the future, which is sure to be laden for them with greater prosperity than has ever before been known. The removal of the monopoly of slave labor is a pledge that those regions will be peopled by a numerous and enterprising population, which will vie with any in the Union in compactness, inventive genius, wealth, and industry.

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to defer to the people, from whom it derives its existence, it should, from the very consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here, there is no room for favored classes or monopolies, the principle of our Government is that of equal laws and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord and trouble. We shall but fulfil our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; but, as the agent and representative of the people, it must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be granted, and which, where they exist, must be subordinate and yield to the Government.

The Constitution confers on Congress the right to regulate commerce among the several States. It is of the first necessity for the maintenance of the Union, that that commerce should be free and unobstructed. No State can be justified in any device to tax the transit of travel and commerce between States. The position of many States is such that, if they were allowed to take advantage of it for purposes of local revenue, the commerce between States might be injuriously burdened, or even virtually prohibited. It is best, while the country is still young, and while the tendency to dangerous monopolies of this kind is still feeble, to use the power of Congress so as to prevent any selfish impediment to the free circulation of men and merchandise. A tax on travel and merchandise, in their transit, constitutes one of the worst forms of monopoly, and the evil is increased if coupled with a denial of the choice of the route. When the vast extent of our country is considered, it is plain that every obstacle to the free circulation of commerce between the States ought to be sternly guarded against by appropriate legislation within the limits of the Constitution.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior explains the condition of the public lands, the transactions of the Patent Office and the Pension Bureau, the management of our Indian affairs, the progress made in the construction of the Pacific railroad, and furnishes information in reference to matters of local interest in the District of Columbia. It also presents evidence of the successful operation of the Homestead Act, under the provisions of which 1,160,533 acres of the public lands were entered during the last fiscal year—more than one-fourth of the whole number of acres sold or otherwise disposed of during that period. It is estimated that the receipts derived from this source are sufficient to cover the expenses incident to the survey and disposal of the lands entered under this Act, and that payments in cash to the extent of from forty to fifty per cent. will be made by settlers, who may thus at any time acquire title before the expiration of the period at which it would otherwise vest. The homestead policy was established only after long and earnest resistance; experience proves its wisdom. The lands, in the hands of industrious settlers, whose labor creates wealth and contributes to the public resources, are worth more to the United States than if they had been reserved as a solitude for future purchasers.

The lamentable events of the last four years, and the sacrifices made by the gallant men of our Army and Navy, have swelled the records of the Pension Bureau to an unprecedented extent. On the 30th day of June last, the total number of pensioners was 85,386, requiring for their annual pay, exclusive of expenses, the sum of $8,023,445. The number of applications that have been allowed since that date will require a large increase of this amount for the next fiscal year. The means for the payment of the stipends due, under existing laws, to our disabled soilders and sailors, and to the families of such as have perished in the service of the country, will no doubt be cheerfully and promptly granted. A grateful people will not hesitate to sanction any measures having for their object the relief of soldiers mutilated and families made fatherless in the efforts to preserve our national existence.

The report of the Postmaster General presents an encouraging exhibit of the operations of the Post Office Department during the year. The revenues of the past year from the loyal States alone exceeded the maximum annual receipts from all the States previous to the rebellion, in the sum of $6,038,091; and the annual average increase of revenue during the last four years, compared with the revenues of the four years immediately preceding the rebellion, was $3,533,845. The revenues of the last fiscal year amounted to $14,556,158, and the expenditures to $13,694,728, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of $861,430. Progress has been made in restoring the postal service in the Southern States. The views presented by the Postmaster General against the policy of granting subsidies to ocean mail steamship lines upon established routes, and in favor of continuing the present system, which limits the compensation for ocean service to the postage earnings, are recommended to the careful consideration of Congress.

It appears, from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that while, at the commencement of the present year, there were in commission 530 vessels of all classes and descriptions, armed with 3,000 guns, and manned by 51,000 men, the number of vessels at present in commission is 117, with 830 guns and 12,128 men. By this prompt reduction of the naval forces the expenses of the Government have been largely diminished, and a number of vessels, purchased for naval purposes from the merchant marine, have been returned to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. Since the suppression of active hostilities our foreign squadrons have been re-established, and consist of vessels much more efficient than those employed on similar service previous to the rebellion. The suggestion for the enlargement of the navy-yards, and especially for the establishment of one in fresh water for iron-clad vessels, is deserving of consideration, as is also the recommendation for a different location and more ample grounds for the Naval Academy.

In the report of the Secretary of War, a general summary is given of the military campaigns of 1864 and 1865, ending in the suppression of armed resistance to the national authority in the insurgent States.—The operations of the general administrative Bureaus of the War Department during the past year are detailed, and an estimate made of the appropriations that will be required for military purposes in the fiscal year commencing the 30th day of June, 1866. The national military force on the 1st of May, 1865 numbered 1,000,516 men. It is proposed to reduce the military establishment to a peace footing, comprehending fifty thousand troops of all arms, organized so as to admit of an enlargement by filling up the ranks to eighty-two thousand six hundred, if the circumstances of the country should require an augmentation of the army. The volunteer force has already been reduced by the discharge from service of over eight hundred thousand troops, and the Department is proceeding rapidly in the work of further reduction. The war estimates are reduced from $516,240,131 to $33,814,461, which amount, in the opinion of the Department, is adequate for a peace establishment. The measures of retrenchment in each Bureau and branch of the service exhibit a diligent economy worthy of commendation.

Reference is also made in the report to the necessity of providing for a uniform militia system, and to the propriety of making suitable provision for wounded and disabled officers and soldiers.

The revenue system of the country is a subject of vital interest to its honor and prosperity, and should command the earnest consideration of Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you a full and detailed report of the receipts and disbursements of the last fiscal year, of the first quarter of the present fiscal year, of the probable receipts and expenditures for the other three quarters, and the estimates for the year following the 30th of June, 1866. I might content myself with a reference to that report, in which you will find all the information required for your deliberations and decision. But the paramount importance of the subject so presses itself on my own mind, that I cannot but lay before you my views of the measures which are required for the good character, and, I might almost say, for the existence of this people. The life of a republic lies certainly in the energy, virtue, and intelligence of its citizens; but it is equally true that a good revenue system is the life of an organized government. I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of civil war. We must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the deranged state of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

It is our first duty to prepare in earnest for our recovery from the ever-increasing evils of an irredeemable currency, without a sudden revulsion, and yet without untimely procrastination. For that end, we must, each in our respective positions, prepare the way. I hold it the duty of the Executive to insist upon frugality in the expenditures; and a sparing economy is itself a great national resource. Of the banks to which authority has been given to issue notes secured by bonds of the United States we may require the greatest moderation and prudence, and the law must be rigidly enforced when its limits are exceeded. We may, each one of us, counsel our active and enterprising countrymen to be constantly on their guard, to liquidate debts contracted in a paper currency, and, by conducting business as nearly as possible on a system of cash payments or short credits, to hold themselves prepared to return to the standard of gold and silver. To aid our fellow-citizens in the prudent management of their monetary affairs, the duty devolves on us to diminish by law the amount of paper money now in circulation. Five years ago the bank-note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than two hundred millions; now the circulation, bank and national, exceeds seven hundred millions. The simple statement of the fact recommends more strongly than any words of mine could do, the necessity of our restraining this expansion. The gradual reduction of the currency is the only measure that can save the business of the country from disastrous calamities; and this can be almost imperceptibly accomplished by gradually funding the national circulation in securities that may be made redeemable at the pleasure of the Government.

Our debt is doubly secure—first in the actual wealth and still greater undeveloped resources of the country; and next in the character of our institutions. The most intelligent observers among political economists have not failed to remark, that the public debt of a country is safe in proportion as its people are free; that the debt of a republic is the safest of all. Our history confirms and establishes the theory, and is, I firmly believe, destined to give it a still more signal illustration. The secret of this superiority springs not merely from the fact that in a republic the national obligations are distributed more widely through countless numbers in all classes of society; it has its root in the character of our laws. Here all men contribute to the public welfare, and bear their fair share of the public burdens. During the war, under the impulses of patriotism, the men of the great body of the people, without regard to their own comparative want of wealth, thronged to our armies and filled our fleets of war, and held themselves ready to offer their lives for the public good. Now, in their turn, the property and income of the country should bear their just proportion of the burden of taxation, while in our impost system, through means of which increased vitality is incidentally imparted to all the industrial interests of the nation, the duties shall be so adjusted as to fall most heavily on articles of luxury, leaving the necessaries of life as free from taxation as the absolute wants of the Government, economically administered, will justify. No favored class should demand freedom from assessment, and the taxes should be so distributed as not to fall unduly on the poor, but rather on the accumulated wealth of the country. We should look at the national debt just as it is—not as a national blessing, but as a heavy burden on the industry of the country, to be discharged without unnecessary delay.

It is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury that the expenditures for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1866, will exceed the receipts $112,194,947. It is gratifying, however, to state that it is also estimated that the revenue for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, will exceed the expenditures in the sum of $111,682,813. This amount, or so much as may be deemed sufficient for the purpose, may be applied to the reduction of the public debt, which, on the 31st day of October, 1865, was $2,740,854,750.—Every reduction will diminish the total amount of interest to be paid, and so enlarge the means of still further reductions, until the whole shall be liquidated; and this, as will be seen from the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, may be accomplished by annual payments even within a period not exceeding thirty years. I have faith that we shall do all this within a reasonable time; that, as we have amazed the world by the suppression of a civil war which was thought to be beyond the control of any Government, so we shall equally show the superiority of our institutions by the prompt and faithful discharge of our national obligations.

The Department of Agriculture, under its present direction, is accomplishing much in developing and utilizing the vast agricultural capabilities of the country, and for information respecting

the details of its management, reference is made to the annual report of the Commissioner.

I have dwelt thus fully on our domestic affairs because of their transcendent importance. Under any circumstances, our great extent of territory and variety of climate, producing almost everything that is necessary for the wants, and even the comforts of man, make us singularly independent of the varying policy of foreign Powers, and protect us against every temptation to "entangling alliances," while at the present moment the re-establishment of harmony, and the strength that comes from harmony, will be our best security against "nations who feel power and forget right." For myself, it has been and it will be my constant aim to promote peace and amity with all foreign nations and Powers, and I have every reason to believe that they all, without exception, are animated by the same disposition. Our relations with the Emperor of China, so recent in their origin, are most friendly. Our commerce with his dominions is receiving new developments; and it is very pleasing to find that the Government of that great empire manifests satisfaction with our policy, and reposes just confidence in the fairness which marks our intercourse. The unbroken harmony between the United States and the Emperor of Russia is receiving a new support from an enterprise designed to carry telegraphic lines across the continent of Asia, through his dominions, and so to connect us with all Europe by a new channel of intercourse. Our commerce with South America is about to receive encouragement by a direct line of mail steamships to the rising Empire of Brazil. The distinguished party of men of science who have recently left our country to make a scientific exploration of the natural history and rivers and mountain ranges of that region, have received from the Emperor that generous welcome which was to have been expected from his constant friendship for the U. States, and his well-known zeal in promoting the advancement of knowledge. A hope is entertained that our commerce with the rich and populous countries that border the Mediterranean sea may be largely increased. Nothing will be wanting, on the part of this Government, to extend the protection of our flag over the enterprise of our fellow-citizens.—We receive from the Powers in that region assurances of good will; and it is worthy of note that a special envoy has brought us messages of condolence on the death of our late Chief Magistrate from the Bey of Tunis, whose rule includes the old dominions of Carthage, on the African coast.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one, at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent right to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutrality pursued by the Powers which made that concession, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain, and British ships, manned by British subjects and prepared for receiving British armaments sailed from the ports of Great Britain to make war on American commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States.

These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this conduct was most disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their desolation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and commerce to the very power whose subjects had created the necessity for such a change. These events took place before I was called to the administration of the Government.—The sincere desire for peace by which I am animated led me to approve the proposal, already made, to submit the questions which had thus arisen between the two countries to arbitration.

These questions are of such moment that they must have commanded the attention of the great powers, and are so interwoven with the peace and interest of every one of them as to have insured an impartial decision. I regret to inform you that Great Britain declined the arbitrament, but, on the other hand, invited us to the formation of a joint commission to settle mutual claims between the two countries, from which those for the depredations before mentioned should be excluded. The proposition, in that very unsatisfactory form, has been declined.

The United States did not present this object as an impeachment of the good faith of a power which was professing the most friendly dispositions, but as involving questions of public law, of which the settlement is essential to the peace of a nation; and although pecuniary reparation to their injured citizens would have followed incidentally on a decision against Great Britain, such compensation was not their primary object. They had a higher motive, and it was in the interest of peace and justice to establish important principles of international law. The correspondence will be placed before you.

The ground on which the British Minister rests his justification is, substantially, that the municipal law of a nation, and the domestic interpretation of that law, are the measure of its duty as a neutral, and I feel bound to declare my opinion before you and before the world, that justification cannot be sustained before the tribunal of nations. At the same time I do not advise to any present attempt at redress by acts of legislation. For the future, friendship between the two countries must rest on the basis of mutual justice.

From the moment of the establishment of our free Constitution, the civilized world has been convulsed by revolutions in the interests of democracy or of monarchy; but through all those revolutions the United States have wisely and firmly refused to become propagandists of republicanism. It is the only government suited to our condition; but we have never sought to impose it on others, and we have consistently followed the advice of Washington to recommend it only by the careful preservation and prudent use of the blessing. During all the intervening period the policy of European powers and of the United States has, on the whole, been harmonious. Twice indeed, rumors of the invasion of some parts of America, in the interest of monarchy, have prevailed; twice my predecessors have had occasion to announce the views of this nation in respect to such interference.

On both occasions the remonstrance of the United States was respected, from a deep conviction on the part of European governments, that the system of non-interference and mutual abstinence from propagandism was the true rule for the two hemispheres. Since those times we have advanced in wealth and power, but we retain the same purpose to leave the nations of Europe to choose their own dynasties and form their own systems of government. This consistent moderation may justly demand a corresponding moderation. We should regard it as a great calamity to ourselves, to the cause of good government, and to the peace of the world, should any European power challenge the American people, as it were, to the defence of republicanism against foreign interference.

We cannot foresee and are unwilling to consider what opportunities might present themselves, what combinations might offer to protect ourselves against designs inimical to our form of government. The United States desire to act in the future as they have ever acted heretofore; they will never be driven from that course but by the aggression of European Powers; and we rely on the wisdom and justice of those Powers to respect the system of non-interference which has so long been sanctioned by time, and which by its good results, has approved itself to both continents.

The correspondence between the United States and France, in reference to questions which have become subjects of discussion between the two Governments, will, at a proper time be laid before Congress.

When on the organization of our Government, under the Constitution, the President of the United States delivered his inaugural address to the two Houses of Congress he said to them, and through them to the country and to mankind, that "the preservation of the sacred fire of liberty and the destiny of the republican model of government, are justly considered as deeply, perhaps as finally staked on the experiment intrusted to the American people."

And the House of Representatives answered Washington by the voice of Madison: "We adore the invisible hand which has led the American people through so many difficulties, to cherish a conscious responsibility for the destiny of republican liberty." More than seventy-six years have glided away since these words were spoken; the United States have passed through severer trials than were foreseen; and now, at this new epoch in our existence as one nation, with our Union purified by sorrows, and strengthened by conflict, and established by the virtue of the people, the greatness of the occasion invites us once more to repeat, with solemnity, the pledges of our fathers to hold ourselves answerable before our fellow-men for the success of the republican form of government.

Experience has proved its sufficiency in peace and in war: it has vindicated its authority through dangers and afflictions, and sudden and terrible emergencies, which would have crushed any system that had been less firmly fixed in the hearts of the people. At the inauguration of Washington the foreign relations of the country were few, and its trade was repressed by hostile regulations; now, all the civilized nations of the globe welcome our commerce, and their Governments profess towards us amity.

Then our country felt its way hesitatingly along an untried path with States so little bound together by rapid means of communication as to be hardly known to one another, and with historic traditions extending over very few years; now intercourse between the States is swift and intimate; the experience of centuries has been crowded into a few generations and has created an intense, indestructible nationality.

Then our jurisdiction did not reach beyond the inconvenient boundaries of the territory which had achieved independence; now, through cessions of lands, first colonized by Spain and France, the country has acquired a more complex character, and has for its natural limits the chain of lakes, the gulf of Mexico, and on the east and the west the two great oceans.

Other nations were wasted by civil wars for ages before they could establish for themselves the necessary degree of unity; the latent conviction that our form of Government is the best ever known to the world, has enabled us to emerge from civil war within four years, with a complete vindication of the constitutional authority of the General Government, and with our local liberties and State institutions unimpaired.

The throngs of emigrants that crowd to our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the working man is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the country "is his own cause, his own safety, his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climes and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen fold within a century.

Here, through the easy development of boundless resources, wealth has increased with two fold greater rapidity than numbers, so that we have become secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centred and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on the soil.—Here religion, released from political connection with the civil Government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the spiritual life of the people. Here toleration is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory.

Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of science, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow citizens, beyond the occupants of any other part of the earth, constitute in reality a people. Here exists the democratic form of government, and that form of government, by the confession of European statesmen, "gives a power of which no other form is capable, because it incorporates every man with the State, and arouses everything that belongs to the soul."

Where in past history does a parallel exist to the public happiness which is within the reach of the people of the United States? where, in any part of the globe, can institutions be found so suited to their habits or so entitled to their love as their own free Constitution? Every one of them, in whatever part of the land he has his home, must wish its perpetuity. Who of them will not now acknowledge, in the words of Washington, that "every step by which the people of the United States have advanced to the character of an independent nation, seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency?"

Who will not join with me in the prayer, that the invisible hand which has led us through the clouds that gloomed around our path, will so guide us onward to a perfect restoration of fraternal affection, that we of this day may be able to transmit our great inheritance, of State Governments in all their rights, of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, to our posterity, and they to theirs through countless generations.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 4, 1865.

Ex-Gen. Mahone, of the rebel army, has been chosen President of the Southside (Va.) Railroad Company.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning.....December 15, 1865.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

There is an old saw about the rower looking one way and pulling another, which might almost, yet not quite, fairly be applied to the character of President Johnson's first annual message. The face of the chief magistrate is turned toward the beacon-lights set up by the old Democratic mariners who navigated the stormy ocean of politics in years gone by, but, though he seems to desire that the ship of state may not deviate from the course which they indicate, he trusts the helm too much to the hands of those who steer in the wrong direction, and we fear us much he will yet permit the good old ship to drift upon the treacherous rocks of the Black Sea toward which he seems to be unconsciously sailing. To drop the figure, the President certainly adheres to what is vulgarly known as his "reconstruction policy." He re-iterates, what he has often declared, that the States in insurrection, did not, by the insurgent acts of their people (nor could they by any act whatever) dissolve their constitutional, or political, relation to the other States of the Union; that they were never out of the Union, legally speaking; and that, therefore, having performed certain acts necessary to assure the Executive and Congress of their submission to the Federal Government, they are now STATES IN THE UNION, just as they were prior to the breaking out of the war. Just here, we think, the President should have recommended Congress to admit to seats the members of that body elected by the people of the Southern States. He should have made the admission of those Congressmen a measure of his administration. He should have said to Congress, these men are your peers, and, if legally elected, you are bound to admit them. It is true the President hints as much, when he says,

"The amendment to the Constitution being adopted, it would remain for the States, whose powers have been so long in abeyance, *to resume their places in the two branches of the National Legislature, and thereby complete the work of restoration.*"

But it is not the business of Presidents to hint. Plain people cannot understand how the Federal Executive can have the courage to hang people without trial by jury, and yet fear to speak his sentiments to a rump Congress. The President might as well have spoken boldly upon this subject. The Radicals understand him, at any rate. They have no respect for him on account of his timidity, and in their Congressional caucus they spat upon his suggestion that "it is for you, fellow citizens of the Senate and for you, fellow citizens of the House of Representatives, to judge, *each of you for yourselves*, of the elections, returns, and qualifications of your own members." It is, indeed, a fact, that the Constitution provides to this effect, but what care the Radicals for the Constitution, or for the matter of that, what care they for even the President? Their caucus resolution recommending the appointment of a *joint* committee of nine Members and six Senators, to pass upon the right of Members and Senators from Southern states to seats in either house, is a direct assault upon this doctrine of the Constitution and the President. By the operations of that committee, "you, fellow citizens of the Senate and you, fellow citizens of the House," cannot "judge, *each of you for yourselves*, of the election, &c., of your members." *The nine members of the committee from the House could determine who should or should not, have seats in the Senate: and the six members of the committee from the Senate, with two of those from the House, could decide who should have seats in the House.* Thus it will be seen, that the Radicals do not heed the President's mild suggestion, and that so far as his influence upon their conduct is concerned, he might as well have spoken with a little more positiveness and decision.

There is much in the message which we heartily endorse. There is much in it which we know our political opponents cannot approve. The theory of the indestructibility of the States, so clearly set forth by the President, lies at the very foundation of our political system. It is the corner-stone of Republican liberty, and, therefore, the basis of the Democratic organization. It is the very opposite of the doctrine of Thaddeus Stevens and the centralizationists, to wit, that the states lately in insurrection, are conquered territory and must be governed, as such, by Congress. This is the great, overshadowing topic of the message and finding the President right upon this, we can afford to overlook his failure to come up to our ideas of propriety on subjects of minor importance. At all events, taking the message as a whole, "reconstruction," "negroes," "Monroe doctrine," "currency" and all, it is a great improvement on any similar document, given to the public within the last four years. Therefore, let us be thankful.

THE official vote of the State, at the recent election, was, for Campbell, Abolitionist, 237,967; for Linton, Democrat, 215,981; Campbell's majority, 21,986. This includes the fraudulent returns of soldiers' votes in Philadelphia, acknowledged by even the Abolition papers to have been forged, which being deducted, would make Campbell's majority about 19,000, or nearly 2,000 less than Lincoln's, last year.

THE Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, has refused to place the name of Gen. Coffroth, as well as that of Gen. Koontz, upon the roll, as member elect for this Congressional District. The case has gone to the Committee on Elections.

THERE seems to be "quite a pretty quarrel as it stands," between the friends of Gen. Grant and those of Ex. Gen. Butler. It appears that Gen. Grant always had a sovereign contempt for the hero of Big Bethel and that his want of appreciation of the superb military talents of the Massachusetts favorite, was increased to such a degree by the defeat at Bermuda Hundred and the failure of the first expedition against Fort Fisher, that it forced itself into language in the report of the Lieutenant General, just published. Of Gen. Butler's management at Bermuda Hundred, Gen. Grant speaks in the most contemptuous terms. He says that Beauregard held him as tight as if he had "corked him up in a bottle." In regard to the Fort Fisher affair, he tells us that he was under the impression that Gen. Weitzel was to be commanding officer of the expedition and that he was not aware of Gen. Butler's being in command until he was advised of the failure of the attack! On the other hand, Gen. Butler is reported to have said that he has "a rod in pickle" for the Lieut. General. What kind of a rod it is, time will show. One thing is certain, the Democrats are now sustained by Gen. Grant in all they ever said against Butler's military incapacity. Had their demand for his removal been listened to, the war might have been ended a year before it was and hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of treasure saved to the country. Perhaps some people can "see it" now.

WE would like to have the opinion of some of our so-called "Republican" cotemporaries on that part of President Johnson's message in which he discusses the question of conferring suffrage upon the negro. He says,

"A concession of the elective franchise to the freedmen, by act of the President of the United States, must have been extended to all colored men, wherever found, and so must have established a change of suffrage in the Northern, Middle and Western States, not less than in the Southern and Southwestern. Such an act would have created a new class of voters, and would have been an assumption of power by the President which nothing in the Constitution or laws of the United States would have warranted."

Do you believe this doctrine, Messrs. Abolitionists? If not, have you the courage to say so? The people want to know whether you are for Andy Johnson, or against him. Last fall you professed to support him and you managed to juggle through the campaign in such a manner as induced many of your party to believe that you did support the President and that you antagonized those who demanded that he should, in violation of his oath to support the Constitution, give the freed negroes of the South the right of suffrage. What say you now? Are you for the President, on this subject, or against him? Let us hear from you, else people will begin to think you are afraid to answer.

"THE only excuse (and oh! how lame and wretched it is) which the abolitionists are able to conjure up for their failure to make good their charges against John P. Reed, Jr., is, that the jury which acquitted him, was composed of Democrats! Will they please name any one of that jury who they believe perjured himself? Come, now, leave off your "glittering generalities" and "come down to dots!"

For the Gazette.

A COMEDY OF ERRORS.

There was quite a sensation at "Brandy Station"—not the Brandy Station in the Old Dominion, but one in another state that never seceded. On "last first day," some gentlemen of leisure, who say a great many things besides their prayers, and do some things more than serving God and saving their country, had met as usual to recount their moral and intellectual achievements and deeds of knight errantry, to masticate tobacco, smoke cigars, pipes, &c. On comparing notes, these men of steady habits and profound intelligence thought they discovered that U. T. had, without their knowledge or consent, given them a gratuitous ride in the "Car of Progress," on the "Keystone Rail Road." All was consternation, alarm, commotion—a perfect tempest in a teapot. A ride in the gently moving "Car of Progress" was not to be so much objected to; but to be drawn over the track by the vile, shrieking, copper-lined engine GAZETTE, was more than their sensitive nature could endure. The cream of the joke is, U. T. did not suspect that these gentlemen patronized the "Car of Progress," but supposed they travelled on the old *broad* line which was never severed or destroyed, and needs no car of progress or reconstruction. Something *must* be done to punish U. T. for his *fancied* offense. As all men, women and children, have an instinctive dread of snakes, these considerate gentlemen thought it would be convenient to raise the cry of "Copperhead." A choice specimen of humanity volunteered his services, to perform this work of benevolence. Another grand blunder! U. T. *never* had any affiliation with the "Copperhead," "Woollyhead" or "Black Snake" tribes. His record is pure and above suspicion. During the dark days of the Republic, his motto was, "*The Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws;*" in connexion with the precepts of still higher authority, "I submit to the powers which be;" "Render unto Cesar the things which are Cesar's." Moreover, he believes that men who violate law should be punished according to law, and that persecution or proscription, for opinion's sake, where no law is violated, is the essence of tyranny. If that is treason, or copperheadism, gentlemen may make the best of it. Any man of the *paste-board* profession, or any other profession or vocation, who says that U. T. is wanting in "loyalty," or is not "all right on the goose question," *lies*——under a great mistake.

After mature deliberation, and much interchange of thought, the "Brandy Station" assembly came to the grave conclusion that U. T. must be brought into subjection on the same principle that Lee was forced to evacuate Richmond, by having his supplies cut off. Another error! It is presumable that these gentlemanly latter-day saints have enough to answer for already, without burdening their consciences with the additional guilt of subjecting an inoffensive old man to the excruciating tortures of starvation, in the "Shadow of the mountain."

Moreover, U. T., though not a military tactician, rather than submit to such a dubious experiment, would, in imitation of another great general (who was worsted in a fight of several days' continuance) *change his base*, by an admirable strategic movement. In short, such a comedy of errors, probably, has not been enacted since the good old times of Will Shakspeare. U. T. did not intend to disquiet the nerves of any one. It was foolish on the part of the scientific gentlemen, to let their pots boil over before the fire was put under. U. T. will agree to march with all who will march with him in ways of righteousness, and keep step to the music of the Union. But, as for taking the *way* train, on the downward track to Brimstone Station, he must say, with all deference, *gentlemen, please excuse me.*

UNCLE TOBY.

SHADOW OF THE MOUNTAIN, Dec. 7, 1865.

The Proceedings of Congress and the President's Position.

The people of this country have been indulging the hope for the last few months that the war was being closed up, its wounds were being healed, and that we were about to emerge from the shock of domestic convulsions to peace and harmony. They believed, as speaker Colfax said in his opening address to Congress on Monday, that "peace reigned from shore to shore in our land." They thought, from the universal support given to President Johnson and the eulogiums passed upon him and his policy by all parties, during the late elections, that we had entered upon a new and an astonishing period of harmony. In fact, there was no other issue but this. Both republicans and democrats claimed the President, and made him and his policy their platform. The former were paticularly positive and earnest in their appeals to the people on this; and it was on that ground, doubtless, they obtained such an overwhelming success over their opponents. It was the doubt which existed as to the sincerity of the democrats in professing to support the President that defeated them, and confidence in the professions of the republicans that gave them the victory. At the time the President was making as much progress as possible to restore the Southern states and to have their representatives ready to take seats in Congress his name was the banner and the battle cry of the elections. Yes, many of the republican members now sitting in Congress triumphed through carrying the banner of Andy Johnson.

That is one side of the picture. Now let us look at the other. The smoke of the contest is hardly cleared away; for many days, or weeks, at farthest, have not passed since the election. The President has not changed in the meantime, except that he has been more urgent and emphatic in demanding of the South such measures as will satisfy the North. Yet in the face of these facts we see a sudden assault made upon Mr. Johnson's policy by the very party which claimed him, and by the very men who obtained their seats through using his name and pretending to support him. They did not even wait till the President could inform them by message what he was doing and proposed to do, or what was the condition of affairs. A decent respect to the Chief Magistrate and for the views he might express in the mode prescribed by the constitution was the least that might have been expected from those who claimed to be his party and who so lately professed to be his warm supporters. It is the first Congress, we believe, that ever acted in such a manner, and the act shows plainly the revolutionary character of that body. Never in the history of the country had the chief of the nation such important matter to communicate and submit to Congress; never did that body need full official information more, and never was careful deliberation more required. Yet the first day—the first hours of the session—before the President had time to send his message, these men began to legislate on the most important questions, and that in a manner directly in conflict with his policy. Why this unseemly haste? Why this disrespect and covert hostility to the President? We suppose Thaddeus Stevens, Sumner, Wade, Wilson and other revolutionary radicals of that stripe can tell the reason; but we think the greater part of the conservative republicans can not.

Looking at both sides of this picture we do not hesitate to say that there never was a greater fraud committed upon a people—upon their constituencies—than the members lately elected to this Congress have committed—that is, judging from their conduct at the commencement of the session. We can only hope that the majority have been deceived themselves—carried away, as it were, in an unguarded moment by an artful and unscrupulous conspiracy, and that they may get out of the trap into which they have fallen. The whole proceedings, the snap judgment that was taken, the concert of action in both houses, the leaders of the movement, as Sumner, Thad Stevens, Ben Wade, and Wilson; the radical revolutionary measures initiated and the secrecy maintained till the last moment—all show that it was a matured conspiracy against the President and his policy. It reminds us of the convention during the French Revolution. That is the nearest parallel in history we know of. Our Jacobins are as rabid, impracticable and proscriptive as the Jacobins of the French Revolution were, and if allowed to have their own way they will plunge the country into the same bloody anarchy as their prototypes did France. We hear with pleasure, however, that some of the members of the House—and the members of this great State are particulary mentioned—are alarmed at the false step they have been dragged into, and will not follow the lead of our American Marats, Couthons and Robespierres any farther.

Congress, it is true, can refuse to admit members from the Southern States; for each house is the judge in such cases, and a majority rules. The constitutionality of rejecting the members from whole States, and of the present proceedings of Congress on the subject, are very questionable; but the President has no power over the matter. All he can do is to restore the States to that point, put all their local State machinery in motion, withdraw the military, and leave them in the enjoyment of local self-government. He ought, and we think he will, pursue the even tenor of his way in restoring them. He can perform his duty, if Congress does not perform its duty. If that body be revolutionary and anarchical, he can be conservative. A conflict between the policy of the Executive and Congress on this subject would be very unfortunate, would embarrass our finances, paralyze our industry, and bring many evils upon us, but would not necessarily be the worst of evils. The country would be kept disturbed another year or so; but the people would settle the difficulty at the next elections. Should the Southern States be kept out of this Congress it is quite evident the next Congress would be chosen of a different character. A new conservative party would grow up and sink the faction that has now attained power by a gross political fraud deeper than ever plummet sounded. If the President pursues firmly the even tenor of his statesmanlike policy, he may be assured the conservative masses will approve of his course, and, as soon as they can speak, will choose a different set of men to sustain him.—*N. Y. Herrald.*

XXXIXth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Wilson, Mass., presented the petition of Francis Cook and 2,500 other colored people, of the District of Columbia, asking the right of suffrage. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

The President *pro tem.* announced the following committee to act with the House committee on the subject of Mr. Lincoln's death: Messrs. Foot, Yates, Wade, Fessenden, Wilson, Doolittle, Lane, Kansas, Harris, Nesmith, Lane, Indiana, Willey, Buckalew and Henderson.

On motion of Mr. Fessenden, so much of the President's message as refers to finance was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Grimes presented a bill to grant an extension of time for the completion of certain Iowa railroads.

Mr. Morgan presented the petition of New York merchants asking for the restoration of certain lights on the coast of Florida destroyed during the rebellion. Referred to the committee on Commerce.

Mr. Sumner presented a bill to confirm the land titles granted by Gen. Sherman to colored men on the Sea Islands last winter. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Brown presented a bill to grant lands for the construction of a railroad through Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific coast by the southern route. Referred to the committee on the Pacific railroad.

Mr. Stewart presented a bill to establish a mining bureau, which was referred to the committee an Money and Mining.

Mr. Wilson presented a joint resolution to prevent the sale of bonds and scrip of the late so called confederacy, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Nye gave notice of a bill to change the eastern boundary of the State of Nevada, so as to include additional territory, to be taken from Utah and Arizona and also of a bill for the speedy completion of the Pacific railroad.

Mr. Howard introduced a resolution calling upon the President for what information he has in his possession respecting the occupancy of Mexican territory, which was adopted.

At 1 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, Me., introduced a resolution for the reimbursement to some States of advances made and debts contracted by them for the preservation of the Union. Referred to a special committee of seven members.

Mr. Elliott, Mass., introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to a select committee of fifteen, declaring the condition of States recently in rebellion, and the relation of Congress in regard to them.

Mr. Schenk, Ohio, introduced a joint resolution against any attempt to establish a monarchy in Mexico, and requesting the President to take such steps as will vindicate the American policy of the United States. Referred to the Committe on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Jenckes, R. I., introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Wentworth, Ills., introduced a bill prohibiting the importation of cattle from foreign countries, in order to prevent the spread of disease. Passed.

Mr. Van Horn, Md., offered a preamble and resolution instructing the committee on foreign relations to inquire what means and measures are necessary on the part of the United States to restore to Mexico the free and unrestrained right to a republican government. The previous question not being seconded, the resolution went over.

The Speaker announced the Chairmen of the standing committees, as follows:

Committee on Commerce, Mr. Washburne, Ill.; on Military Affairs, Mr. Schenck, Ohio; on Naval Affairs, Mr. A. H. Rice, Mass.; on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Banks, Mass.; on Elections, Mr. Dawes, Mass.; on Ways and Means, Mr. Morrill, Vt.; on Appropriations, Stevens, Pa.; on Banking and Currency, Mr. Pomeroy, N. Y.; on the Judiciary, Mr. Wilson, Ind.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the admission of a resolution giving Southern members the privileges of the floor, pending the consideration of their claims to seats.

After the transaction of much other business the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

HOUSE.

Mr. Raymond, N. Y., rose to a question of privilege to present the certificate of election of the members of Tennessee

Mr. Stevens, Pa., interposed a point of order that the State of Tennessee is not known to this House, which the Speaker overruled.

After a brief debate, in which Messrs. Finch, O., Grider, Ky., and Smith, Ky., expressed their desire that the Tennessee members should be sworn in, on motion of Mr. Raymond, the credentials were referred to the select committee on the subject of the so-called Confederate States, by a vote of 126 yeas to 41 nays.

The House, by a vote of 90 to 63, laid on the table a resolution to admit the Tennessee members elect to the privileges of the floor pending the discussion of their case. At a subsequent stage of the proceedings a resolution that, until otherwise ordered, Mr. Maynard and others from Tennessee be invited to occupy seats in the Hall of Representatives was passed by a vote of 133 yeas to 35 nays.

After passing various resolutions of inquiry, the House adjourned.

FRESH ARRIVAL.—H. F. Irvine has just received another fresh lot of boots and shoes, including six dozens of the famous H. E. Long's make. Call and see his stock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRON CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND NATIONAL TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE.

F. W. JENKINS, J. C. SMITH, A. M., ALEX. COWLEY, } Principals.

1st College Building, cor. Penn & St. Clair Sts.
2d " " Odd Fellows' Building 5th st
3d " " Nos. 26 and 28 St. Clair st.

ARRIVALS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 4 1865.

C. Palmer, Malta, Morgan co., O.
W. H. Blair, Fallow Field, Crawford co., Pa.
R. Cunningham, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. N. Holmes, Rich Valley, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. H. Flack, Pittsburgh, Pa.
G. Weiss, Pittsburgh, Pa.
W. W. Cox, Hope Church, Allegheny co., Pa.
R. A. Cox, " " " "
J. T. Woodward, Chalfant, Champaign co., O.
J. P. Butler, Wurtemburg, Lawrence co., O.
E. A. Lee, Sandy, Columbiana co., O.
C. C. Chadwick, Columbia Centre, Lick co., O.
D. Shoup, Zanesville, Allen co., Ind.
W. E. Leonard, Collamer, Cuyahoga co., O.
W. D. Downing, Franklin, Venango co., Pa.
W. S. Springer, Clinton, Allegheny co., Pa.
J. R. Foster, Adams, Armstrong co., Pa.
R. Collins, Youngstown, Mahoning co., O.
J. A. Muthersbough, Lewistown, Mifflin co., Pa.
M. M. Horton, Well's Tannery, Fulton co., Pa.
E. R. Spencer, Lenox, Ashtabula co., O.
J. C. Watson, Huntsville, Logan co., O.
G. R. Morrison, E. Springfield, Jefferson co., O.
Harriet Riley, Pittsburg, Pa.
J. Wolf, McClure tp., Allegheny co., Pa.
A. Huffman, Allegheny, " "
L. Warren, Businessburg, Bel. co., O.
W. Kiler, Clifton, Greene co., O.
J. S. Forsyth, Brownsville, Fayette co., Pa.
J. M. C. Wilson, Yellow Springs, Greene co., O.
D. Kirkland, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. Ahlefield, Ada, Hardin co., O.
J. A. Greene, Freeport, Harrison co., O.
J. T. Moss, New Salem, Fayette co., Pa.
A. H. Neidig, Western, Linn co., Iowa.
R. W. Moats, Jamestown, Mercer co., Pa.
W. Porter, " "
J. S. Mossman, " "
B. S. Gillis, Kinstan, Trumbull co., O.

For terms and information concerning the College, address JENKINS, SMITH & COWLEY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Farmers, families and others can purchase no remedy equal to Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment, for dysentery, colic, croup, chronic rheumatism sore throat, toothache sea sickness, cuts, burns, swellings, bruises, old sores, headache, mosquito bites, pains in the limbs, chest, back, &c. If it does not give relief the money will be refunded. All that is asked is a trial, and use it according to the directions.

DR. TOBIAS—Dear Sir: I have used your Venetian Liniment in my family for a number of years, and believe it to be the best article for what it is recommended that I have ever used. For sudden attack of croup it is invaluable. I have no hesitation in recommending it for all the uses it professes to cure. I have sold it for many years, and it gives entire satisfaction. CHAS. H. TRIMMER.
Quakertown, N. J., May 8, 1858.

Price 40 and 80 cents. Sold by all Druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. [Dec. 8-1m

KNOWLEDGE OFTEN SAVES LIFE.—Every living being has in his system IMPURITIES. When these are within their natural limits, our health is good; but when they are in excess, pains, colds, rheumatism, gout, debility, costiveness, diarrhea, dysentery, erysipelas, &c., &c., afflict us. What we have to do to recover our health is to take out from the Bowels and the circulation the excess of impurities. This done, health follows of necessity. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are the only medicine that can do this work with entire safety to all the organs of the body. HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS are now living who have adopted Brandreth's Pills as their only remedy for periods of from thirty to fifty years, and whose average health is excellent. They have always cured themselves, when sick, by using these innocent and infallible Pills. Principal office, Brandreth Building, New York. [Dec. 8—1m

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT! while the attention of the enemy is fully engaged by Grant, the attention of the general public is no less earnestly engaged by CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which is accomplishing wonders in the way of beautifying heads that age, or sickness, or capricious nature had disfigured with unsightly hues. Milton says truly that *"Peace hath its Victories no less renowned than war."* Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Dec. 8, '65—1m

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.
By sending 50 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

Hardware, &c.

FODDER CUTTERS & CRUSHERS, the best in the State, may now be had at Hartley's Hardware Store at Manufacturers prices. Remember corn fodder cut and mashed will cause your cows to yield more and richer milk, and besides will go two-thirds farther in feeding than when fed in the rough. Nov. 10, '65.

THE BEST IMPROVED MEAT CUTTERS AND STUFFERS may be had at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BUTCHERS' KNIVES, STEELS, Shears, Scissors, Table Knives and Forks, Razors, Axes, Adzes, Augers, Drawing Knives, Hatchets, Broad Axes, Mill and Cross Cut Saws, Hand Saws, Planes, and the largest and best assortment of Pocket Knives, may be had at Hartley's Store. Nov. 10, '65.

SHOEMAKERS will find Tools of all kinds, Calf-skins, Morocco, Bindings, Linings, Web, Galloons, Lasts, French Boot Powder, Wax, Thread, Eyletts, &c., full stock always on hand, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

SADDLERY, in great variety, at Nov. 10, '65. HARTLEY'S.

BLACKSMITHS may obtain from Hartley Norway Nail Iron, Horse Shoe Nails, Rasps, Files, Anvils, Bellows, Hand Hammers, Shoeing Hammers, Buttresses, Borax, IRON in great variety, and 200 Kegs of assorted Horse Shoes of different makes—and even more if wanted. Nov. 10, '65.

HOUSE KEEPERS will find at Hartley's Store a great variety of household Hardware, such as Knives and Forks, Spoons of elegant quality, Ladles, single or in sets, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Tea Bells, Scissors, Meat Saws, Carvers, Paring Knives, Brushes, Waffle Irons, Griddles, Gridirons, Brass, Porcelain and Iron Kettles, Iron Pots, Tubs, Buckets, Baskets, Brooms, Slaw Cutters, &c., &c. Stove Polish, Rotten Stone, and a hundred little "knick knacks" that we can't afford to enumerate. It would be easier to tell what we don't keep than what we do. [Nov. 10.

THE CLEAREST, BRIGHTEST, Best, Safest and Purest, and for these reasons the CHEAPEST COAL OIL in Bedford, may always be had at Hartley's. You who have never used any other than the *"common truck,"* try it, compare it! and you will always go to Hartley's. Coal Oil Lamps in brilliant profusion, and great variety, very cheap at Hartley's, also, Wick, Lamp Tops, &c. Coal Oil Lamps repaired. [Nov. 10.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils, Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

LIBERTY WHITE LEAD, a pure article,
Flaxseed Oil,
Red Lead,
Paints of all kinds,
Glass and Putty.
Powder, Lead and Shot. The largest stock in Bedford, and Hardware in great variety at Nov. 10. HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

50 BEST BEREA GRINDSTONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same Nov. 10. at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS
To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

LETTER HEADS AND BILL HEADS, and ENVELOPES for business men, printed in the best style of the art, at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

The Bedford Gazette.

Local and Personal.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*our advertisements appear in the columns of* the GAZETTE,) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Sanderson; W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Reed & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Hall; M. A. Points; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Shoemaker; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. A. Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Deshaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS—Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mansion House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

LAMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Dr. W. W. Jamison, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Gold & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse Condition Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

PUBLICATIONS—THE BEDFORD GAZETTE—Subscription, $2.00 invariably in advance; the N. Y. World; The Standard History of the War; The Democratic Almanac; The New York Observer.

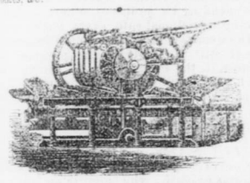
PERSONAL PROPERTY SALES—
H. Morgart, Public Sale, Dec. 21, 1865.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
J. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
John Walter, Private,
Agnes Colfelt, do
John Schell, Public Sale, Dec. 16, 1865.
John Beckley, do Dec. 21, "
John Watson, do Dec. 27, "
J. F. Kerr, do do 28, "
Daniel O'Neal, do Jan. 10, 1866
Mary W. Cessna, do Jan. 16, "
Wm. Major, do Dec. 30, "
H. Hickok, private sale.

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's Notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of "Notices, &c."



OUR NEW POWER PRESS.—The last four or five issues of our paper have been printed upon one of Potter's Drum Cylinder Power Presses, purchased especially for this office. Our readers will, doubtless, have observed the superior style of typography exhibited by the GAZETTE, since we have substituted the machine for our old hand-press, which, by the way, is an excellent one of its kind. The Potter press which we are using, cost us, ready for running, $10,000 cash. It is, we think, the neatest, prettiest and best machine of the kind in use. We would like to give our readers some idea of the manner in which it operates, but we could not make ourselves intelligible upon the subject to any who are not practical pressmen. We, therefore, will not attempt the task. In order, however, that our friends may have some notion of the machine, we herewith give its portrait, at the same time suggesting that if they are subscribers to the GAZETTE and are in arrears, they will have their peculiarities fully explained to them on presenting to the pressman a receipt in full for payment of subscription, or, if they are not subscribers, by handing two dollars to the editor, who will then *throw in* a copy of the GAZETTE for one year. All persons obeying these conditions, are heartily welcome to a look at the "monster."

TO ADMINISTRATORS, EXECUTORS, &c.—To all whom it may concern, we would say that the law requires that all Administrators', Executors', Trustees', and other judicial sales, or other notices, involving a sum exceeding $1,000, *must be published in three papers printed in this place*. We always make it a point to tell every person who brings such advertisements to the office, that this is the law; but observe that a different policy seems to govern those who take similar advertisements to the *Inquirer* office. Now, we want it distinctly understood, that, through party spite, or niggardly meanness, we are to be tabooed by "Republican" administrators, &c., we will see whether the law cannot be disregarded with equal impunity by Democrats. No judicial sale of property worth more than $1,000, is legal, if notice thereof be not given in both papers, and if the law is to be treated as a dead letter, let us have it repealed. Let everybody bang away at the printers, and let them do it according to law.

NEW GOODS.—The firm of T. H. & N. J. Lyons, at the old "Lyons' corner," having refitted their store-room, are now opening out a splendid assortment of new winter goods, just purchased in the eastern cities. Let every body call at their store and give their goods an examination. We wish our young friends much success upon their return to business.

GREY EAGLE SHOT.—Mr. Adriel Koontz, of Bedford township, shot a grey eagle, one day last week, measuring seven feet and one inch from the tip of one wing to that of the other, and weighing eight and a half pounds. A considerable bird, that! Who can beat it?

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—Rev. Mr. Barrow (Episcopal) will officiate in the Lutheran Church, on Sunday next, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

BASE BALL MATCH.—On Thursday, (Thanksgiving day,) a match game at base ball, was played between the "first nine" of the "Mineral Spring" and the "first nine" of the "Juniata," base ball clubs of this place, on the grounds of the former, immediately north of the town. The "Mineral Spring" nine were the victors, according to the decision of the umpire. The "Juniata" gave an oyster supper at the Washington Hotel, in the evening, to the winning party, the understanding between the two clubs being that the losers should treat the winners to such an entertainment. The manner in which the supper was gotten up, reflected much credit upon the cooks at the Washington. The match caused considerable excitement in our goodly borough, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, drew a large crowd of spectators. The champions of the two clubs were uniformed, respectively, in red shirts and grey pants and blue shirts and black pants, the "Mineral Spring" wearing the red and grey and the "Juniata" the blue and black. The "Mineral Spring" being the challenging party, had the choice of ground, and on a "toss," won the "first bats." We give below a statement of the innings, taken from the table of the "scorer" of the "Juniata." Great complaint was made by the "Juniata" nine, concerning the decision of the umpire. During the first "innings" of the "Juniata," two of their nine occupied the first and second bases, and a third one struck a ball which fell in front of him at his feet. The two on the bases, thinking it a 'fair ball,' started for the next bases, when they heard the cry of "foul" from the umpire's stand and perceived that the striker did not run. They immediately returned to the bases they had vacated, when the umpire, after some disputing with the captain of the "Mineral Spring" nine, called "fair," compelling the striker and the two men on the bases to run. Meanwhile the ball had reached the hands of the "pitcher," and, of course, two of the men running for the bases were put "out." This gave a great advantage to the "Mineral Spring," as but one more player of the "Juniata" nine needed to be put out to give the former the "bats." On the ninth innings, the "Juniata" claim that they "skunked" the "Mineral Spring," having put out three of the latter's players while running the bases, before they had made an "ace," but that the umpire ruled them 'in,' which virtually gave the "Mineral Spring" 10 innings to the "Juniata's" 9. The latter therefore, submitted under protest, to the decision of the umpire, according the victory to their opponents, and at once challenged them to a return game on Saturday next. The game as scored, stood as follows:

MINERAL SPRING,	O.	R.	JUNIATA,	O.	R.
Kiser, c.,	3	7	Fisher, c.,	3	4
Huzzard, p.,	1	10	Lyon, p.,	0	6
Barnhart, s.s.	2	8	Lyons, s.s.,	2	5
Cook, 1b.,	3	6	Alsip, 1b.,	4	3
Gray, 2b.,	2	7	Meyers, 2b.,	4	4
Jordan, 3b.,	3	6	Reamer, 3b.,	3	5
S. Diehl, c.f.,	5	3	Fyan, c.f.,	4	3
Defibaugh r.f.,	5	4	Grove, r.f.,	6	3
A. Diehl, l.f.,	3	5	King, l.f.,	1	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Mineral Spr'g,	3	0	1	4	12	3	5	8	20	—56
Juniata,	1	1	2	1	9	2	9	10	2	—37

MAGNA EST VERITAS.—The Delaware *Republican*, shortly after the occurrence of the Crouse tragedy, published a letter from this place, written to the editor, Y. S. Walter, Esq., which gave an account of that affair similar to that which appeared in the columns of the GAZETTE. The abolition paper here at once took the *Republican* to task for telling the truth. It was too bad in the jaundiced eyes of men who feed upon misrepresentation and breathe an atmosphere of falsehood, that a journal of their own politics should stick to the facts in spite of their lying. But Mr. Walter quietly awaited what he knew would be his complete justification, the production of the evidence upon the trial of Reed. Accordingly, in his issue of the first inst., we find the following reference to the matter, which we commend to all abolition liars concerning the Reed case, whether here, at Lewistown, or any where else:

ACQUITTED.—The trial of John P. Reed for the murder of Jacob Crouse, took place at Bedford, last week, and resulted in the acquittal of the defendant. It will be recollected that we noticed briefly the occurrence in this paper on the 4th of August last, and that subsequently we gave a more full account furnished by a correspondent.—We were severely censured by a Bedford paper for publishing that statement of the affair, the allegations contained therein being pronounced utterly false. We preferred to await patiently a trial of the case, rather than turn upon our accusers, and now that the investigation has ended, and we have read carefully all the testimony adduced, we are gratified to say that every material point in the case, as given by the writer in this paper, has been fully proved before the court by witnesses for and against the defendant. We make this notice in vindication of our correspondent, for whose truthfulness we vouched at the time.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—As Christmas is drawing near we hear the question asked, What shall I get as a present for my daughter, sister, wife or friend? as the case may be. We would suggest to our readers that they, in purchasing presents, select something that will be, not only beautiful, but also a perpetual source of enjoyment, and can think of nothing so good as a Piano or Cabinet Organ, as music makes a home attractive to all. The only Agent for Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs and Steinway & Son's Pianos in this county is B. M. GREENE, Huntingdon, Pa., who keeps a full supply of Organs and Pianos on hand constantly. Send your orders to him soon, as the demand for those instruments is very great.

AT fashionable receptions, the only perfume considered *en regle* is Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus." Two years ago it had almost entirely superseded the Paris Extracts, and, as nothing but miserable imitations of them can now be procured, it occupies the field without a competitor. Sold everywhere. 6

DIED.

DIEHL.—In Friend's Cove, on the 8th of November last, after a lingering illness of consumption, William Harrison Diehl, son of Henry Diehl, sen., aged 24 years, 8 months and 26 days.

CROYLE.—On the 7th instant, Rachel Alice, infant daughter of Adam and Barbara Croyle, aged 6 years and 11 days.

WERTZ.—In Harrison township, on the 15th of October, last, Peter Wertz, sen., aged 83 years. He was one of our oldest and most respected citizens, and for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

Whilst in the tomb our father lies,
His spirit rests above,
In realms of bliss it never dies,
But knows a Savior's love.

New Advertisements.

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to E. Statler & Son, by note, book account or otherwise, are notified to call and settle before the first of March, 1866, as all claims not paid by that time, will be left in the hands of an officer for collection, without respect to persons.
E. STATLER & SON.
Schellsburg, Dec. 15, '65—4t

COME AND SETTLE.—The undersigned is determined to have all unsettled accounts on his books closed by January 1st, 1866, either by cash or note. All interested will do well to attend to this. J. B. FARQUHAR.
Dec 15, '65.

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. President.
Dec 15, '65.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.—The Collectors of the several districts of the county for the year 1865, are hereby notified to be and appear at the Commissioners' Office, in Bedford, on Friday, December 29th, to pay off the Militia tax with which they stand charged for said year. By order of the Commissioners.
Dec 15. JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ,
Dec. 15, '65—6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Wertz, late of Harrison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MOWER.
VAL. B. WERTZ,
Dec 15, '65—6t Executors.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to settle exceptions with reference to, and report distribution of, the moneys arising from the estate of Christian Barnett, dec'd, will meet all parties interested in said matters at his office in the borough of Bedford, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, inst, at 2 o'clock p. m.
Dec. 15, '65—2t J. T. KEAGY, Auditor.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—One lot of ground in the centre of Bloody Run, fronting on Main street about sixty-five feet, one of the very best business locations in Bloody Run. Also, ten acres of wood land, adjacent to Bloody Run, lying on the Bedford Rail Road, containing first rate iron ore and having thereon a never-failing spring of water.
For particulars inquire at the store of Mrs. S. E. Mann, Bloody Run, or of Dr. Hickok, Bedford, Pa.
Dec 15, '65.

NOTICE IN PARTITION.—The heirs and legal representatives of Richard and William Jones, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, deceased, are hereby notified that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court and to me directed, I will proceed to the premises on the 25th day of January, next, to hold an inquest on the real estate of said deceased, situate in said township, consisting of a tract of land adjoining lands of Jacob Long, Benjamin Lyons, heirs and others, and containing 28 acres and 107 perches nett measure, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they think proper.
Dec 15, '65—4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sh'ff.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, the undersigned will sell at public outcry, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 10th of January, 1866, a tract of land in Monroe township, adjoining John Snider, Lewis Gillam, Reuben O'Neal and others, containing two hundred and sixty-one acres, one hundred acres cleared and under fence, 12 acres of which are good meadow, having thereon a two story pebble cast dwelling house, double log barn, spring house, smoke house and other out-buildings, also, an apple orchard thereon. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when terms will be made known. BERNARD O'NEAL, Adm'r
Dec 15—4t of John Hamilton, dec'd.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned administrator of the estate of P. M. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd, will offer at public sale upon the premises, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, the following described real estate, viz:
One tract of land situate in said township, adjoining lands of Wm. P. and B. F. Morgart, Wm. and G. W. Cessna, A. C. James, Wm. Kelly and others, containing about two hundred and thirteen acres, one half of which is cleared and under fence, with two dwelling houses, large double barn, wagon shed, spring house and other buildings thereon.
TERMS:—One-third to remain in the property during the lifetime of the widow, the interest to be paid to her annually. One-half of balance to be paid to the administrator at confirmation of sale and the remainder in one year without interest.
Dec 15, '65—4t GEO. W. CESSNA, Ad'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, appointed by the said Court, Trustee to sell the real estate of Michael Reed, late of Liberty township, dec'd., will expose to sale by public outcry, at the town of Lopewell, in said county, on SATURDAY, December 30, 1865, all that certain Tract of Land late the property of said Michael Reed, dec'd., situate in said township, and county of Bedford aforesaid, containing about 140 acres, of which about 60 acres are cleared, with a frame log dwelling house, bank barn, spring house and other outbuildings thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard. Adjoining lands of George Dillinger, Samuel Brumbaugh and Alexander McDonald.
TERMS—Cash at the confirmation of the sale at February Court. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. of said day. JOHN MAJOR,
Dec. 15—ts Trustee.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale at the house of Christian Snell, in Bloody Run, on Saturday, December 23, 1865, the following described valuable real estate, viz:
One tract of land situate in West Providence township, within 6 miles of Bloody Run depot, containing 240 acres more or less, having thereon erected a house and barn, about 60 acres cleared and in good cultivation, the balance is well timbered with white and yellow pine and white oak. Shaffer's creek runs through this property affording an excellent site for erecting a mill.
Also, a tract of land in East Providence township, containing 81 acres, more or less, all good land and well timbered, adjoining lands of D. A. T. Black, John Nycum and others.
Also, Lot No. 8, on Main street in Bloody Run, adjoining hotel of John C. Black, having a house and stable thereon erected.
Also, House and Lot No. 7, on Main street, in Bloody Run. House and Lot No. 6, on Main street in Bloody Run. Lot No. 32, on Spring street, and lot No. 46, on same street, and other lots in the borough of Bloody Run.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known by
E. F. KERR,
Surviving ex'r of E. Kerr, dec'd.
Dec 15, '65

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!—MISS KATE DEAL & MRS. M. R. SCHAFFER, are constantly receiving *New Goods*, they keep on hand a fine assortment of Bonnets,
Bonnet Silk, Hats,
Velvets, Ribbons,
Flowers, Zephyr goods,
Of all descriptions,
Breakfast Shawls,
Head Comforts,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hose,
Ladies' and Children's Gloves,
Balmoral Skirts,
Hoop Skirts,
Dress Trimmings and Buttons of all kinds.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, Merino Scarfs,
Ladies' Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs,
Veils,
Skirt Braids,
Embroidery Braids,
Sewing Silk, Spool Cotton,
Corsets, Head Nets,
Belts and Buckles,
Coats and Cloaks.
They also keep a fine assortment of Cloth, which they will make to order on the shortest notice.
They also do all kinds of Sewing, Mantuamaking, &c. Ladies who want a good fit will do well to give them a call, [Dec. 15, '65.

Notices, &c.

OUR BOOKS will be ready for settlement JANUARY 1st, 1866.
The prompt adjustment of all accounts, then due us, by CASH or NOTE, will be required of all indebted to us.
Dec. 8, '65-4t A. B. CRAMER & CO.

PERSONS desiring the Photograph Family Record for Holiday Presents will please send in their orders at once
Terms—Cloth binding, $4.00
French Morocco, 5.25
Turkey " 10.00
Agents wanted—address
R. W. BERKSTRESSER,
Dec. 8, '65-4t Schellsburg, Pa.

TWO $300 COMMUTATION MEN.—The undersigned has made arrangements for the collection of moneys to be refunded to men who paid the $300 commutation, and who being subsequently drafted, went into the service or put in substitutes. Persons applying for such moneys must bring their discharges and receipts of Receiver for the payment of commutation. E. F. KERR,
Dec 8—3t Att'y at Law.

NOTICE TO MILLERS.—The Poor Directors of Bedford county will receive proposals for the renting of the Poor House Mill, until Saturday, December 16, 1865, the highest and best bidder to be the lessee; the Directors reserving the right to appoint a miller as heretofore, if the amount of rent or the character of the bidder is not satisfactory. All proposals to be addressed to
E. F. KERR,
Dec 8—2t Att'y for Directors.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting my wife, Rebecca Lape, who left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
Dec 8—3t PHILIP LAPE.

400 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED, for which the highest price will be paid by S. & W. SHUCK.
Nov. 17, '65-3t* Bedford, Pa.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

TWENTY TOWN LOTS FOR SALE!—The undersigned offer for sale twenty Lots situated in the Borough of Bedford, on Main and St. John streets, 60 feet front and 240 feet back. Terms easy. T. H. & N. J. LYONS.
Nov. 10, '65-2m.

WANTED—A first class Miller, no other need apply. The mill has advantages that few mills have, having a good water power and surrounded with the best grain growing country in the county. With two pairs of first class French Burrs and two pairs of Chopping Stones. For further particulars address
JOHN NELSON,
Nov. 24-6t Bedford, Pa.

SMUT MACHINE.—The undersigned having engaged in the sale of S. D. Broad's celebrated Smut Machine, is prepared to furnish millers and mill owners at short notice. All machines warranted to give satisfaction.
Nov. 24—tf JOHN NELSON, Bedford, Pa.

TAN-YARD FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers to rent his Tannery, in Morrison's Cove, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county. The buildings are all new, with a good Tenant House attached, also, a good spring of water on the premises. If desired there will also be some ground rented with it. It will be rented from one to three years to suit the renter. Bark is convenient to the tannery. For further information address DANIEL BARLEY,
Nov. 24-6t* Woodberry, Bedford co., Pa.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.
MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.
SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.
☞ Pianos and Organs warranted for five years. Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.
Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.
B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.
Dec. 1, '65-1y

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT
VARIETY STORE!
ANDERSON'S ROW.
H. F. IRVINE,
REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of
QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.
Also, my large stock of
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.
Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as *Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.*
Also, my VARIETIES, such as *Spices of all kinds,*
Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child: BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.
CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!
No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.
N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.
☞ I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.
Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's
Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,
of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.
FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.
As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.
Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine
STATIONERY,
to which we invite attention.
Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.
☞ Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call
☞ Don't forget the place. *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.
October 20, '65.

MERCHANTS' SHOW BILLS, printed in superior style, and upon reasonable terms, at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of John Wemmer, late of Monroe township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
Dec. 1, '75.-6t. LEVEN WEIMER, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB FRITZ,
Nov. 24, '65-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Elias Diehl, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE SMOUSE.
Nov. 24, '65-6t Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Jesse McDonald, late of the Army of the United States, formerly of Wells township, Fulton county, or Broad Top township, Bedford county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. A. T. BLACK, Adm'r,
Nov. 10, '65—6t East Providence T'p

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.—By virtue of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, as Sheriff of said county, I will hold an inquest upon the real estate of Adam Gillam, late of Monroe township, deceased, intestate, on the premises, on Tuesday, the 9th day of January, 1866, said real estate consisting of a tract of land situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, containing two hundred and seventy-four acres, more or less, with the appurtenances. That the children, heirs and all persons are notified to attend if they think proper at the time and place before mentioned. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Dec. 8—4t Sheriff.

Real Estate Sales.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday, December 16, 1865, the following valuable property: A lot of ground situate in the centre of the borough of Schellsburg. The improvements are a commodious Dwelling House, (well calculated for a business stand,) a good Tenant House, Wood Shed and other necessary out-buildings. There is on this lot a choice variety of fruit trees, and several fine producing Grape Vines. This is one of the most desirable residences in the place, being the former residence of the subscriber.
Nov. 24, '65-3t MARIA SCHELL.

PRIVATE SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber, residing in Bedford township, Bedford county, offers for sale his farm situated in the township and county aforesaid, about 5¼ miles north-east of Bedford, containing 170 acres, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation, the remainder is well timbered. The soil is limestone gravel and very productive. The farm is well watered. The improvements consist of a good
NEW TWO STORY PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN and out-buildings. There is an excellent apple orchard on the premises. Terms reasonable.
Nov. 3—3m* JACOB WALTER.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The undersigned offers his two valuable farms for sale, situated in Bedford township, Bedford county adjoining Wm. Chenoweth and others, about one mile from Bedford, near the turnpike, and six miles from Mount Dallas Station. The improvements on No. 1, are a
GOOD HOUSE AND A LARGE BANK BARN, Two Wagon Sheds, two Corn Cribs, Spring House, and other out-buildings; two apple orchards with other fruit trees; a small run passes the house and barn, that a large meadow can be watered therefrom; there are 200 acres in this tract, about 150 of which are cleared, the balance well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore, running water at house and barn.
No. 2, contains about 240 acres, the improvements are a
New FRAME HOUSE and New FRAME BANK BARN,
a young apple orchard, and an old orchard on the Lime Stone Ridge, in full bearing. There are about 150 acres cleared and the balance is well timbered, and plenty of Iron Ore. For further particulars address
CHARLES COLFELT,
Bedford, Pa
REFERENCES—HON. JOB MANN, O. E. SHANNON, } Bedford.
Aug. 25—tf

VALUABLE FARM AND TANNERY FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation, balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a
LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,
A LARGE TANNERY,
Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.
For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD PA.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Levi McGrigor, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on Thursday, December 21, 1865, the following described real estate, situated in St. Clair township, to wit: *One Tract of Land*, containing One Hundred and Thirty-two Acres, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn and other out buildings thereon, seventy-five acres cleared and under fence, about 12 acres of which are good meadow, also an apple orchard thereon. This farm is convenient to schools, churches, post office, &c., and is situated half a mile from Pleasantville. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when the terms will be made known.
Dec. 1, '65-4t JACOB BECKLEY, Adm'r.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, instant, the valuable tract of land situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Juniata river, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunning's Mountain, on the south by land late of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, containing 330 acres, net measure, one hundred acres of which are cleared and under fence, the residue being covered with good timber; the buildings consist of a log house, log barn, and other outbuildings. This tract is composed principally of limestone land, is well watered, and so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two farms. This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.
Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds, or bond and mortgage.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
Dec 1, '65-4t ELIZA WATSON.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.
Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York.
Feb. 10, '65.—1y

TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.—The subscriber has for sale 50,000 shares of stock in the Hoover & Marshall, Monitor, Northwestern, Washington, Van Buren, Economite and Clarion River Oil Companies. Will exchange part stock and part cash for Farms Houses and Lots, unimprovedlands, ore rights, stocks, judgments, notes, and all other kind of claims.
Nov. 10, '65-6t* JOSEPH W. TATE.

Fancy Stores.

BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!
Call at Mrs. V. B. TATE & M. E. REA'S.
The handsomest assortment of
BONNETS,
HATS,
CAPS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
Bonnets for $3.50, worth $5.00. Ribbons for 25 cts worth 45—best 75 cts. worth $1 00.
Hats from 75 cents up.
Elegant assortment of Velvet Flowers, all prices.
COLLARS, CUFFS,
NECKTIES, SCARFS,
GLOVES, STOCKINGS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Cord and Tassels, Gilt Cord,
Silk Buttons,
Bugle Buttons,
Jet Buttons,
Gilt Buttons,
Steel Buttons,
Velvet Ribbons and Bugle Gimp Lace.
Edging, Tetting,
French Work, Lace Veils,
Mourning Veils, Silk Tissue,
Barage.
The best make of Hoop Skirts, from 62½ cts. to $4.
CLOAK TRIMMINGS OF ALL STYLES.
Handsome Assortment of
CLOAKS,
COATS,
CIRCULARS,
AND FURS.
Mrs. V. B. T. & M. E. R., would inform their lady friends, that they have employed a good Mantuamaker, who will make dresses on the shortest notice. Ladies from the country will be provided with the NEWEST STYLE of DRESS PATTERNS always on hand. ☞ Customers wishing Cloaks and Coats cut out, will have them done free of charge. Nov. 10, '65.

NEW MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.—Mrs. E. V. MOWRY takes this method of returning her thanks to the ladies of Bedford and of the county, for their past patronage, and hopes they will not be DECEIVED, but call and examine her stock of goods just received from the city, purchased by an experienced business lady resident there, who has all the advantages of knowing the latest styles, and also where to purchase them cheaply.
Her stock consists of a general assortment of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS,
with the addition of a fine assortment of
Cloaks, Coats,
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts,
Furs, Corsets,
and Notions.
☞ All

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150 "
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40 "
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150 "
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20 "
"	"	10 "
"	"	5 "
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40 "
" " SPOONS,	"	15 "
" TABLE "	"	18 "
" " FORKS,	"	18 "
" LADLES,	"	13 "
" WAITERS,	"	18 "
" CASTORS,	"	15 "
" PITCHERS & URNS,		20 "

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75,000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞ *After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Salesroom, Box, 5138.
34 Liberty St. New York City, N.Y.
Oct. 27, '65—3m

BEDFORD NURSERIES,
Bedford Pa.
T. M. LYNCH

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, SPANISH CHESNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWER TREES. Evergreen trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid. [Sept. 8—3m.

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN
OF THE
REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy at 7 per ct. Gold Bond of			$50
$60 "	"	"	$100
$300 "	"	"	$500
$600 "	"	"	$1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by
JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and
J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65—3m.

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞ Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.
Nov. 17, '65—1y.

P U M P S ! ! !

I am engaged in selling the
ERIE PUMP—
certainly the only pump
well adapted to this
climate

Persons in need of a
GOOD PUMP,
will do well to give me a call.

☞ Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg
Aug. 1, '65—1y

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in columns of THE GAZETTE.

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

FARQUHAR'S COLUMN!

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT!

Prints,
Wool Delains,
French Morenoes,
Barathie's Coburg Cloths,
Fancy Delains and Alpacas,
Plain and Fancy Cloak Cloths,
Woolen Sack Goods of every description.
MUSLINS,
Brown and Bleached,
Domestic Ginghams, and
a general assortment of Cloths,
Casimers, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans,
and Miner's Flannels, and Sack Flannels
of all kinds, which will be sold very cheap for
CASH or PRODUCE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

COFFEE;
IMPERIAL,
YOUNG HYSON,
AND BLACK TEAS
OF THEBEST QUALITY;
LOVERING'S SYRUPS.
WHITE and BROWN
SUGARS,
AND EVERY
DESCRIPTION OF
SPICES;
AND ALL ARTICLES
USUALLY FOUND
IN A GROCERY
STORE.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT

Water Proof,
Grained,
Pebbled,
Kips
and Calf BOOTS,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
Brogans,
Gaiters,
and Lace Boots,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
LADIES'
City made (sewed and pegged)
BALMORALS,
Goat Calf and Morocco
BOOTS;
LASTING GAITERS,
and a general assortment of
CHILDREN'S and MISSES'
Balmorals.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

VARIETY DEPARTMENT.

This department in our store is filled to overflowing, and among the one thousand and one different articles that may be found is a splendid stock of

Hoods,	Collars,
Nubias,	Neck-ties,
Scarfs,	Handkerchiefs,
Gauntlets,	Ribbons,
Gloves,	Tapes,
Suspenders,	Threads,
Buttons,	Bindings,
Hosiery,	Furs,
Stationery.	

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Oongress,
Navy,
Spun,
Natural Leaf,
Baltimore Twist,
Smoking,
Fine Cut,
&c.,
with a general assortment of
CIGARS.

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

100 SACKS SALT	AT CHEAP	CORNER.
100 BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS	do	do
100 WOOLEN HOODS	do	do
100 yds. CLOAK CLOTH	do	do
100 SUITS OF CLOTHING	do	do
No. 1 and 2 MACKEREL	do	do

Call at Farquhar's Cheap Corner!

WANTED.

1000 bushels	CORN	at Farquhar's	Cheap	Corner.
1000 do	OATS	do	do	do
1000 do	WHEAT	do	do	do
1000 do	RYE	do	do	do
1000 do	BUCKWHEAT	do	do	do
10,000 lbs	RAGS	do	do	do

Every description of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken at *Cheap Corner*.

When you come to town don't fail to call at

FARQUHAR'S CHEAP CORNER

and see the great display of

WINTER GOODS.

Oct. 27 '65—2m. J. B. FARQUHAR

Miscellaneous.

THE HOME JOURNAL for 1866.

A high-toned and brilliant Literary and Artistic Journal.

NEW VOLUME—NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Established in 1846, THE HOME JOURNAL, (on the sixth of January next,) for the *twentieth* year, greets its old friends and subscribers.

It is still conducted by N. P. WILLIS, assisted by an efficient corps of able editors, talented contributors, and spicy correspondents.

Mr. WILLIS, while maintaining his allowed very able topic, *The Chronicle of Gayety and Fashion*, thinks he has succeeded in establishing *a separate best authority* for all that concerns the livelier progress of women.

As the voice of this new want of society, the Home Journal claims to be the *indispensable first need of the ladies*. One of the features of the new series will be the publication of a new and beautiful story, by ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE, entitled

FIOR D'ALIZA: *An Idyll of Italian Life*, which is pronounced by eminent European critics, "the 'Paul and Virginia' of the nineteenth century," and which is being translated for our columns by GEORGE PERRY. This will run through about ten numbers. In the first number of the coming volume will be commenced an entire NEW SERIES of articles, entitled MATRIMONIAL INFELICITIES, by the well-known and popular humorous writer, BARRY GRAY, author of "Married Life," etc., etc. As a part of our plan to keep our readers *au fait* of the living literature of the world, and serve up for their cosmopolitan taste choice condensations from living writers of every country, we have enlisted the service of some able writers to translate BRIEF ROMANCES from the French, German and Russian current literature.

But romance will be only a *subordinate* department; while a prominent feature of the new volume will be *Original and Sparkling Sketches* of character, persons and places.

The author of "Ashes from the Pipe of an Old Smoker;" "Daisy Howard;" "The Dreamer," and other favorite essayists, will figure under this head. In *Foreign Correspondence* the coming volume will be especially brilliant. Among other writers,

MRS. ESTELLE ANNA LEWIS, the poetess, and

HARRY HAREWOOD LEECH, the essayist, (both now residing abroad,) will act as special correspondents, jotting down for our readers everything that is new and interesting in the world of letters, art, fashion and society. The AMUSEMENT DEPARTMENT is under the charge of H. A. DELILLIE, an accomplished critic, who will keep our readers well informed of all that is interesting, on both sides of the Atlantic, in matters Musical and Dramatic.

In Belles-Lettres, Poetry, Art-Criticism, Book Reviews, original essays, social, fashion and foreign gossip, spicy letters, short sketches, pithy paragraphs, personal items, early extracts from unpublished works, choice selections from English, French and other foreign periodicals, and all, in fact, that tends to make an instructive and entertaining newspaper, the Home Journal will still retain its reputation as the favorite of the belles lettres press.

It need hardly be mentioned that the editors are proud of the position assigned to the paper of being the unexceptionably cultivated reference of polite people: its high moral tone will always be observed, and nothing will be admitted into its columns that would not be compatible with a paper intended for the moral and refined home of the best classes.

We take this opportunity of thanking our many Southern subscribers for a return of their patronage, and can assure them that the editors will still keep the columns of the Home Journal free from political and religious discussions, and will confine themselves rather to their motto, to "Encourage the memorable, the progressive and the beautiful."

TERMS.—For one copy, one year, $3; for three copies, $7 50, or one copy for three years, $7 50 always in advance. Subscriptions, orders, remittances, and all other communications, to be addressed to the publishers,

N. P. WILLIS & MORRIS PHILLIPS,
107 Fulton street, New York.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN
HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

Nov. 10, '65—3m.

96-TAKE-1500-NOTICE-478.

WINTER AND SPRING OPERATIONS.

SPLENDID VARIETY OF
FANCY GOODS, GOLD & SILVER WARE,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
Watches, Jewelry, &c.,
AT 69 NASSAU STREET.

We now offer a splendid variety of the choicest and best goods, on terms that must and will suit every body; and if our dealings are not fair and honest, do not patronize us; and if our goods are not as represented, *return them, and we will refund the money.*

CONDITIONS.

Twenty thousand articles of goods are for sale at *two dollars each—consisting of*
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
Diamond Jewelry,
GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WATCHES,
SILVER WARE,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
And a great variety of fancy goods and jewelry.

These goods are numbered from one to twenty thousand, and twenty thousand notices are numbered from one to twenty thousand, and put into sealed envelopes and thoroughly mixed, each number corresponding with some article of goods. Any person sending thirty cents for an oil colored photograph will receive two of these notices with each photograph; making, where an agent sends five photographs and ten notices for one dollar, the extra photograph and two notices free to the agent. The article of goods corresponding with the number on the notice, no matter what its value, will be sent on the receipt of *two dollars*. If the goods when received do not give satisfaction, return them and we will refund the money.

Send thirty cents for an oil colored photograph, religious, comic or fancy, and two notices.

Give us one trial and we know you will send again. Address all orders—

KENNEDY & CO.,
Nov. 24, '65—1m Box 5108, New York.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞ Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞ Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 19, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE is the best Advertising Medium in Southern Pennsylvania.

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING, by all business men, is the secret of success. Remember Stephen Girard.

ORDERS from a distance for any kind of JOB PRINTING promptly attended to. Send to THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE, Bedford, Pa.

Publications.

1866. THE WORLD, An Independent Democratic Daily, Weekly & Semi-Weekly Newspaper.

After four years of civil war, forced upon the people of the United States by the violence of sectional parties, we now enter upon a new era of unity and of progress. North and South, a cordial co operation of all honest men is needed to repair the waste of war, to establish our Peace through the triumph of sound constitutional principles in the administration of the government, and our unity by guarding all that makes Union desirable.

The great Democratic Party, whose history in the past is the history of private prosperity, of territorial extension, and of public order in America, stands now, as it has ever stood, the Party of the nation, superior to all sectional passions in its loyalty to the rights of co equal States and to the liberties of the individual citizen. Once more its voice will be heard, once more its adherents will be rallied to its time honored standards in every city and town of the Northern and of the Southern States.

To the principles of the great Democratic Party of the Nation, THE WORLD has borne firm witness throughout the ordeal of civil war. It will now be devoted to the not less arduous task of applying those principles to the solution of the many and weighty questions—financial, social, political—which come upon us with the return of peace. Faithful to the real interests of all sections, it will be enslaved by the prejudices and blinded by the prepossessions of none.

That the principles of American Democracy should thus be uttered, with no weak or uncertain voice, here in the great metropolitan center of American enterprise and commerce, is a matter of such importance to every citizen as must recommend THE WORLD to the co-operation and support of good men in all sections of the Union.

Whatever skill can advise or enterprise accomplish will contribute to make THE WORLD what it is our resolve that it shall continue to be—*the Best Newspaper of the Day.*

Competent correspondents at every commercial and political center of both hemispheres, who are always instructed to make the freest and promptest use of the telegraph, will keep our readers fully informed of the doings and the progress of mankind in all parts of the globe.

EDITIONS.

The Daily WORLD affords a complete compendium of, and commentary upon, the news of every day.

The Semi-Weekly WORLD is a large quarto sheet same size as Daily, containing all its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

The Weekly WORLD, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, has now the largest circulation of any weekly journal published save one. Its extraordinary success since its union with the New York *Argus* has justified the most liberal expenditures, which will make it unrivaled in interest and value to the farmers. Published Wednesday.

1. ITS MARKET REPORTS embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton and Cambridge LIVE STOCK MARKETS; the New York COUNTRY PRODUCE and GENERAL PRODUCE MARKETS; special and valuable HOP INTELLIGENCE; a department of AGRICULTURAL READING: all together composing an unrivaled handbook of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, the Country Merchant, etc.

2. ITS READING FOR THE FAMILY CIRCLE embraces the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc.

3. ITS DIGEST OF THE NEWS is not, like most city weeklies, a mere waste-basket of the Daily; only matters of interest and importance are chosen from the Daily, while the mass of its contents are prepared especially for the Weekly.

In every post-office district there should be found some active, public-spirited Democrat, who will confer a benefit upon us, his neighbors, and the cause, by making a determined effort to form a club of four, ten, twenty, or fifty for the Weekly WORLD, at our greatly reduced rates.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TERMS.

DAILY WORLD.
One copy one year, by mail TEN DOLLARS.
SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.
One copy, one year FOUR DOLLARS
Four copies one year TEN DOLLARS.
Ten copies, one year TWENTY DOLLARS
WEEKLY WORLD.
One year, one copy TWO DOLLARS
Four copies, one year SEVEN DOLLARS
Ten copies, one year FIFTEEN DOLLARS
Twenty copies, one year, to one address TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS
Fifty copies, one year, to one address FIVE DOLLARS

An extra copy of the Weekly edition furnished to clubs of twenty or more.

For clubs of fifty the Semi-Weekly, and for clubs of one hundred the Daily, will be sent to getter up of a club.

Additions may be made to clubs at any time during the year at the regular club rates

Changes from club lists can only be made by request of the person receiving the club packages. All such requests must name the edition, post-office, and state to which it has previously been sent, and inclose twenty-five cents to pay for changing to separate address.

Orders for any of the editions of THE WORLD may be sent by mail, and should inclose Post-office Money Order or Bank draft for amount (less the discount). We have no authorized traveling agents. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the senders. Orders and letters should be addressed to

THE WORLD,
Oct. 20,—65. 35 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

GREAT CHANCE
FOR
AGENTS.
WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT:
The Standard History of the War.
Complete in one very large Volume of over 1,000 Pages.

This work has no rival as a candid, lucid, complete, authentic and reliable history of the "great conflict." It contains reading matter equal to three large royal octavo volumes, splendidly illustrated with over 150 fine portraits of Generals, battle scenes, maps and diagrams.

Returned and disabled officers and soldiers, and energetic young men in want of profitable employment will find this a rare chance to make money. We have agents clearing $250 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant; for proof of the above send for circulars and see our terms. Address, JONES BROTHERS & CO.,
Oct 20, '65—1m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,

A WEEKLY
RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR
Newspaper for the family and the fireside, will enter on its
FORTY-FOURTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.
True to
The CHURCH, the CONSTITUTION and the UNION,
It is calculated to please both
OLD AND YOUNG.

All *new subscribers* paying us in advance for 1866 shall have their names immediately entered, and the Observer will be sent to them
UNTIL JANUARY FIRST, GRATIS!

Subscribe *soon*, as the *free paper* will commence when the name is entered.

Sample copies to any address *free*.

TERMS, $3.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co.,
Nov. 3, '65.—4t. 37 Park Row, New York.

IN PRESS: To be published Dec. 1st.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC
AND
POLITICAL COMPENDIUM, FOR 1866,

Is now in press, and will be published by the undersigned, as above. It will contain, besides the usual matter of Almanacs, full and official Election Returns, a list of all officers, Federal and State, a careful Chronology, Abstracts of Laws, &c., &c., making a complete Compendium or Manual for the Politician. It is the intention to make it superior to anything of the kind heretofore published.—Having a regular publishing department in connection with our business, we shall be enabled to give this Almanac, through the trade as well as our regular customers and agents, a very wide circulation. A limited number of advertisements will be received.

The price of the Almanac will be 25 cents per copy, retail. A liberal discount made to the trade. Orders, which will be filled according to the date of their reception, are respectfully solicited.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO., *Publishers*,
No. 162 Nassau street, New York.

CLARK'S SCHOOL VISITOR.
VOLUME X.

A DAY SCHOOL MONTHLY.

The VISITOR will commence its tenth volume with the January number, 1866. This is the only *Day School Periodical* published at
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A YEAR!

Magazine form, beautifully illustrated. New type, new features; Readings, Music, Speeches, Dialogues, Stories, Puzzles, Enigmas, Rebuses, &c., from the very best writers.

The Visitor has the largest circulation of any Educational Journal published. Now is the time to form clubs.

The Publisher, in order to reach all parts of the country, will send the Visitor one year, FREE, to one person, (who will act as agent,) at any Post Office in the United States Address, with five cents for particulars,

J. W. DAUGHADAY, Publisher,
1308 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

MERCHANTS and MECHANICS, and Business men generally will advance their own interests by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.* 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.

Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20, '65.—1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Rosmer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE---PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞ Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞ Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford. Pa. August 11, 1865—1y

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms is entirely Vegtable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 50 and 75 cents per bottle—Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md

☞ For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Aug. 11, 1865—1y

Foutz's Mixture is the best Liniment for man and Beast now in use.

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slaverirg, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c —These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ.
Westminster, Md.

☞ For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford Pa. Aug. 11, '65—1y

The above medicines can be had at manufacturer's prices of Johnson, Holloway & Cowden Phil'a., J. J. Bender, Pittsburg, Laughton & Rushfield, Wheeling, Va.